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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

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The North Carolinian

POWER

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Commissioner—James Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitehurst, C. B. Brothers, John Wood.
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EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

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Treasurer—Thomas N. Ives.
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Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

A Spanish Poem.

Oh! let the soul its slumber break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glory, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright;
Like them, the present shall delight—
Like them, decay.

Our lives, like hasting streams, must be
That into one ingulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels property and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but the starting place,
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal:
There all those glittering toys are brought;
The path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth
That lure us here?
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear!

THE SUGAR PARTY.

Sugar parties, in the town of C., have from time immemorial been accounted famous affairs, no quiltings, merry makings, or "bees" of any description being able to approach them in popularity.

The Nelbies, senior, gave a party to all the fathers and mothers of families in the town of C., at the time of the earliest "run" of sap, last season; and a couple of weeks later, when another grand thaw sent the transparent blood of the maple circulating through torpid trunks and limbs, the Nelbies, junior, with the permission of the "old people," made preparations and sent out invitations for their sugar party, which everybody anticipated would be a grand affair.

Certainly, Eliva Nelby and her brothers, Samuel and Nicholas, spared no "pains or expense" to meet the anticipations of the public. Sam had personally attended to the boiling of the sap, in its later stages, and used his utmost skill and care in keeping it free from impurities, and in reducing it to syrup of the proper consistency, without scorching. Then Eliva herself had scoured the bright copper kettle in which this delectable preparation was to be placed over the sugar making slow fire in the kitchen, in time to have it "feather" as soon as the guests should be ready for the grand sweetening.

Meanwhile, Nicholas had busied himself in filling a large tub with the purest snow which could be found in the woods, and in hollow places, protected from the sun; and he had deposited the cooling treasure in the shed, covering it with cakes of ice, brought from a dismal ravine on the northerly side of Kellogg's mount.

Moreover, the plotting Eliva, anxious to have the old folks out of the way, had planned an engagement for them at a married people's sugar party, over the river; and now everything was arranged exactly as she desired.

And Eliva was very happy, until about three o'clock on the important day. About that time an incident occurred which threw her into the utmost confusion. Eliva wished the sugar party had never been thought of.

To explain the reason of this: Eliva Nelby was a young lady of lofty pride. Not only did she account herself the belle of the town of C., but, having twice or three times visited relatives residing in Philadelphia, she had become ambitious of fashionable manners, and prided herself on her knowledge of the *beau monde*. Her proper sphere, she felt convinced, was accomplished society; but believing in the necessity of imitating the Romans in their own domains, she tolerated country people, and condescended to patronize the simplicity of their manners when in their midst.

And Eliva could enjoy herself with her rural friends exceedingly well, too; and she anticipated as much pleasure as anybody from the proposed sugar party. But at just three o'clock—how inexpressibly provoking—the arrival of an unexpected visitor produced the effect at which I have already hinted.

That visitor was her cousin Lawrence, from the city—her rich, handsome, accomplished, desirable cousin, who had come to spend a week with his country relatives in sugar time!

At any other time Eliva would have been delighted with the high honor which she had so long desired in vain. At no other time could she have been so utterly dismayed! Although, after she had hastily changed her dress to meet him, the young gentleman greeted her with easy familiarity, she thought it was only because he happened to be partial to her; and firmly believing him to be the slave to etiquette that she so much admired, she shuddered at the thought of his disgust should he witness the "vulgarity" of the country people, with whom she would be obliged to associate that night!

After Lawrence had been introduced into the "best room," Eliva, all flushed and flurried with excitement, poured her turbulent fears into the stupid ear of the stoical Sam.

"What will he say—when the folks come?" she exclaimed.

"Say, 'how d'ye do,' of course," replied the unfeeling Samuel.

"But—everything will appear odd to him! He will think he is among barbarians! He will be disgusted with them, and us, too, for associating with them."

"What'll he be disgusted for? Just as if our kind of folks ain't as good as his, any day!"

"But you don't understand!" whispered the perplexed young lady. "He is used to good society—and the young folks here are so rude and uncouth"—

"If you call living and hearty 'rude and uncouth,' he'll find us up and striving!" exclaimed Sam. "We'll have as good a time as he can read about, or my sheep are all goats."

"How can you talk so!" demanded Eliva, passionately. "Lawrence will think it insulting to introduce him into such rude company; and he will leave us in the morning in disgust."

"Let him! if he's a stuck-up chap like that!" muttered the cruel Samuel.

"It's my opinion this ain't any place for him. He'll spot his shiny boots. But if he wouldn't like to see the folks," Sam added, pitying Eliva's distress, "why he needn't, you know. Let him go to bed. I say, Cousin Lawrence," he cried, as the young man made his appearance—"we're going to have a little sort of a dig here to-night"—

"A sugar party," said Eliva, blushing at the "vulgarity" of her brother's phrase; "a sugar party, for the entertainment of some boys and girls that we have to be civil to—living in the same town"—

"Good hearted, jolly fellows, and nice girls as you can find!" added Samuel. "But perhaps you wouldn't fancy visiting with them. 'Liva was saying you ain't used to such, and it would be kind o' letting yourself down to make one of our party."

"Oh! I am sure Cousin Lawrance would laugh at our country—friends," stammered Eliva, crimson with confusion. "Their manners are so odd—they are so rude"—

"I beg that you will make no apologies," interrupted the young man, who was too much of a gentleman in his feelings not to be pained by his fair cousin's embarrassment. "Nothing will please me better than to meet these people; and I assure you I shall be able to make all allowance for what may appear to me singular in their manners. A sugar party! I shall be delighted!"

This frank declaration should have reassured Eliva. On the contrary, it increased her perplexity. She feared that her city cousin would rank her with her country associates, and charitably overlook the simplicity of her manners. But she could think of no alternative but to get through with the odious party as soon as possible, assuming a patronizing air toward her old friends, in order not to lower herself in her cousin's estimation.

When Eliva's mind was in this confused state, Helen Snow, who had previously promised to come over in the afternoon and assist her in her preparations for the party, made her appearance, tripping along the dooryard path. Lawrence enjoyed a glimpse of the rustic beauty—for such she was—and felt considerably hurt that Eliva did not bring her at once into the sitting-room and introduce her. But Eliva, who thought a formal introduction of her fine cousin to little Helen Snow would be absurd, did nothing of the sort. She kept Helen in the kitchen; and although the latter had occasion to pass through the sitting-room, her friend scarcely deigned to notice her in her cousin's presence.

I said Lawrence felt hurt. No wonder. Picture to yourself a plump little creature with a charming figure, azure eyes of crystal clearness, fair hair, falling in curls around her neck, cheeks rosy red, and lips of tempting ripeness; also imagine these charms adorned by the most simple and tasteful style of dress, without a single jewel except a diminutive gold pin that fastened a pretty neck ribbon—and you have a faint idea of the exhilarating freshness of Helen Snow. To a mind like that of Lawrence Gray, such simple beauty is like a volume of true poetry, drawn from the pure and cooling wells of nature.

But Lawrence was a man of infinite tact; and more than half suspecting Eliva's motives, he made his way into the kitchen, to her unutterable dismay. There sat Helen paring apples for pies; not for the party, but for Lawrence Gray—Eliva being anxious that there should be something in the house "fit for him to eat."

The young man apologized; said he did not like being alone; and wished to be considered one of the family. He desired to make himself useful, too; and before Eliva could realize the extent of his unheard of audacity, he was helping Helen with the apples! Then he began to talk to the latter in the most polite and agreeable manner; and Eliva was shocked to hear her answer him plainly and unaffectedly as if he had been nobody but a mere country acquaintance. And afterward, when Lawrence was gone to see the sugar bush with Nicholas, his cousin took occasion to reprove her inexperienced friend for using such freedom with a city gentleman, assuring her that he would make fun of everything she had said.

Helen opened her blue eyes. Then she shook her curls, smiling cheerfully.

"I don't believe that," she said. "If he is a gentleman, he wouldn't make fun of anybody, that way, I am sure. Perhaps he thinks me simple—but I suppose he will excuse it; for he knows people in the country are different from those in the city."

Eliva commiserated her unsuspecting friend, being thoroughly convinced that her cousin's only object in conversing with her was to amuse himself with her simplicity.

Well, the evening came; and so did the invited guests; and likewise the greatest trial of pride Eliva had ever experienced. Lawrence having previously requested her to introduce him to her friends, in order that he might be on familiar terms with them, she went through the ceremony like a martyr. How awkwardly the young men bowed and shook hands! How the girls blushed at meeting, so unexpectedly, a fine young gentleman from the city! What a horrid calico figure Jane Fairfield wore; and what a graceless knot was that into which her brother's cravat was twisted! What clumsy boots Lizzie Wyman tramped about in—she was so fearful of their soles! How small were the pretensions to fashion displayed by any of their guests! What must Lawrence Gray think of all these things? Eliva didn't know. She could only imagine. She shuddered to contemplate the scene. At one time she had no idea she would have the fortitute to go through with it. She was afraid she might die!

But Lawrence seemed to like it. He talked with the young farmers about agricultural affairs until they had gained confidence, finding that on certain subjects they could teach him. He chatted with the girls, and found out what books they had read and what they liked; then passing to gayer matters, jested about coming into the country to settle down among them.

Besides, Lawrence was deeply concerned in the fate of the sugar. Every few minutes he would escape into the kitchen to see how it was getting along. Perhaps it was because Helen Snow was watching the slowly boiling syrup, the golden froth of which filled the shining copper kettle; or it might have been the golden froth itself that called him thither. I do not know which. He certainly talked gayly with Helen; but at the same time he tasted the luxurious liquid, by dropping a little from a ladle upon a pan of snow.

Lawrence also was much interested in the experiment of ascertaining when the sugar was done sufficiently to grain. Helen taught it to him. It is this: Make a little hoop or bow of a splinter, or a straw which you may pluck from the broom, and plunge it into the boiling sugar in such a way as to have a heavy film adhere to it; then blow through the hoop, and if the dross of sugar flies away, white and light like a feather—why the syrup has been over the fire long enough, and all you have to do is to cool it, and stir it to make it grain. Helen also explained to her new acquaintance that, as soon as the maple trees begin to bud, the sap becomes useless for sugar. You may boil it and boil it till you burn it up; but it will not grain. This appears to be a provision of nature.

At length the sugar "feathered"; then the kettle was removed from the fire, and all things made ready for the feast. Nicholas' tub of snow was in demand. Basins and pans were filled; and the snow covered and deeply streaked with sugar which had been poured upon it, was passed around to the company. Boys and girls ate from the same dishes, delighted; drawing the hard wax out of the snow and quarreling for it playfully. Some, however, took their sugar in saucers, and cooled it by stirring to make it grain. The kitchen was the scene of this "sugaring off;" and the most perfect happiness prevailed.

With one exception. Eliva did not like to see Lawrence drawing wax with Helen, in a corner by themselves. Having tried in vain to separate them, she gave up in despair, and was only miserable. Yet she would not acknowledge, even to herself, that Helen was anything but a silly goose, and that Lawrence was not "making fun" of her.

Was it possible that her cousin enjoyed himself as well as he pretended to? Was it genuine good nature which caused him to appear so highly amused, when Jane Fairfield and Lizzie Wyman became engaged in a sweet combat, and fought each other with ropes of wax? Eliva felt more like crying with vexation!

At length, after a few games had been played, and the company had danced a little to Edward Jones' playing on the flute; after the guests had feasted on sugar, and exhausted all the inventions of mirth, the party broke up and the young people began to take their leave.

Eliva was congratulating herself with the reflection that it was all over, and that Lawrence would never see one of the "vulgar, odious company" again, when, to her infinite astonishment and vexation, her cousin whispered in her ear that he had engaged to walk home with Helen!

How blind is pride! Eliva saw in this arrangement only the vanity of Helen, and the mischievous nature of her cousin! She would not believe he had any better motive than to amuse himself with the effect of his flattery! And although she was a little astonished that he did not "make fun" of her on his return, she would not change.

Even on the following day, when Lawrence called on Miss Snow, Eliva silently accused him of malice. How could she think of anything else as long as it was her settled conviction that, could he forget that she ever associated with such people, he would adore her; and her hope that she should some day become Mrs. Lawrence Gray, and occupy his house in the city!

But disenchantment came. It was during the following autumn. Lawrence, having visited C. during the summer, was at his uncle's house again. Eliva was flattering herself that she was "certain of him."

"Coz," said he, sitting down by her side, "I've some thoughts of changing my way of living. I think I have lived the dreary life of a bachelor long enough.

Eliva cast down her eyes discreetly.

"I hope you will make a good choice," she murmured.

"I think I have."

Lawrence looked her full in the face. She turned away modestly.

"Ever since I have known anything of the world," he continued, "I have believed that the man is less liable to be deceived, who takes his wife from a country home, than he who marries one city born and bred."

"Oh! Perhaps you are right!" sighed Eliva.

"And I have chosen accordingly. I have come here for a wife"—

"Here!" exclaimed Eliza, affecting to be surprised.

"Yes—here, to the town of C.; and I have chosen—Helen Snow!"

Had her cousin declared an intention to select a consort from a tribe of Esquimaux, Eliva could scarcely have been more surprised. So utterly unable was she to realize the startling truth, that it is generally thought she never believed her cousin to be in earnest until his marriage with Helen actually took place, a short time ago; and even now, in her inability to understand how such things can be, she more than half believes that there was some sort of enchantment used on the night of her last—her fatal—but never-to-be-forgotten sugar party.

Condition of the Jews.

In the course of an article upon the condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe, the *Republique Francaise* quotes some interesting statistics as to their numbers both there and in other countries. From these statistics it appears that Jerusalem does not contain more than eight or nine thousand, and that the Jews are rather more numerous in North Africa than they are in Judea. There are scarcely any Jews in Italy or Spain, and in Great Britain they do not form more than one in a thousand of the inhabitants. In France they are in the proportion of four to one thousand of the whole population, but this comparatively high proportion is due to the fact that the Jews are very numerous in the departments on the German frontier, the Bas Rhin alone containing 20,935. In the annexed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine the Jews numbered 40,928 out of a total population of a million and a half, while in Switzerland there are only 7,087 Jews to a total population of more than 2,500,000. Germany, including the Polish provinces and Alsace-Lorraine, contains no more than 512,160 Jews, while in Austria they number 1,376,000, or 3.8 per cent. of the whole population. Nearly a third of the Austrian Jews inhabit the province of Galicia, where they form nearly an eighth of the whole population, and where at the rate of increase observed during the last twenty years they will eventually be in an absolute majority. The 63,000,000 inhabitants of Russian Europe comprise 1,820,100 Jews, who, until the recent decree authorizing them to reside in any part of the empire, were confined to certain districts in Southern Russia, to Courland and the ancient provinces of Poland. More than 1,500,000 of the Russian Jews reside in the Polish provinces, and as the inhabitants of those provinces number but 12,113,085, they form more than eleven per cent. of the whole population, outnumbering the Poles, properly so-called, by nearly half a million. The Jews are still more numerous proportionally in the kingdom of Poland itself, there being 783,000, or thirteen per cent., in a total population of 5,706,000. In 1867, Hamburg contained 13,457 Jews out of a total population of 306,507; Berlin 27,565, out of 699,981, and St. Petersburg only 2,612, out of 539,128; while in Warsaw there were 72,776 Jews in a total population of 222,906. Their numbers have increased since, and they now represent 35.9 per cent. of the whole population.

An Avenger for Custer.

United States Representative Thos. L. Jones, of Kentucky, has received the following letter, dated Louisville:

"DEAR SIR: As this is the centennial year of American independence, I desire to let the world see that we who were once soldiers of the lost cause are not deficient in patriotism. Will you be so kind as to intimate to the President that I offer him the services of a full regiment, composed exclusively of ex-Confederates, to avenge Custer's death. I have crossed swords frequently with his command in the past. You know me and know my ancestry, and this is the reason I apply to you for this favor.

"Believe me, very truly yours to command,

"(Signed) WM. H. ROMAN."

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The National Department--Miscellaneous Notes Taken on the Grounds.

The industrial, mechanical, and free hand drawing and modeling representations in the educational department sum up twenty-eight text books, 138 tudies, forty-seven models, and fifty-seven casts. Among the specialties from Massachusetts are carvings of wood from Washington's elm, Cambridge, illustrations and descriptions of mastodon giganteous, astronomical lantern system. Scholars' work from primary, grammar and high schools, 290 bound volumes, and on seventy-two slates; specimens of sewing from grammar schools in six portfolios. (This is a feature introduced in the grammar schools of Massachusetts, male, that should be introduced in other States.—THE WRITER.) Complete set of annual school reports for 1875, from eighteen cities and 324 towns, in twelve volumes. It astounds one to think of it, when I write that Massachusetts makes a gross exhibit in her eight rooms in the Main building, of the ponderous amount of at least 2,000 special educational exhibits. No wonder Boston is termed the Athens of America. One of the most interesting of this remarkable educational exhibit, is a drawing, thirty-four feet, of physical observations.

Belgium is represented under the same classification as Switzerland, only not so extensively. There are sixty-seven representations of school furniture, models, methods in all the various branches, a special collection of plants, histories, works of art and utility. The Netherlands have fifty-three representative exhibits of their educational forces, Sweden seventy-five, Brazil fifteen, Norway 121, Italy forty-two, Canada ninety-two, Argentine Republic eighteen, Russia sixty-eight, Turkey seventy-eight, Portugal forty-two.

The Swiss educational exhibit is grouped under 219 representations, embracing reports of institutions, obligatory and facultative text books and apparatus, report of St. Gallen kindergarten, maps, charts, models, school benches, and desks. The following embody the different classifications which are full: educational systems, methods and libraries, institutions, scientific and philosophical instruments and methods, engraving, architecture, charts, maps, physical, social and normal condition of man.

Austria exhibits some rare specimens of parquetry. Some of the patterns are beautiful. Austria exports largely of this specialty to northern Germany, Russia and Greece. Vienna sends from one baking establishment thirty varieties of biscuit.

Russia exhibits bituminous coal from a mine that has been on fire since 1700, and it still burns. Here we see the sun's rays, that penetrated the earth thousands of years ago, when solidifying into carbon his intense heat, has awakened from his toper, and bursts out in fire and smoke from his tenement to destroy or to fructify.

Germany makes a splendid exhibit of ceramics. The ceramic productions are prepared in small furnaces and gas muffle-furnaces. The fine crusbing of glazings and enamel colors is performed with steam power in mills contrived for this purpose. The soot or lampblack is produced in furnaces. There are employed two professional chemists, a painter on porcelain to try colors on divers ceramic shards, four male and eight female workers in the artistic part of the factory making the exhibit. The products for the use of ceramics are supplies of liquid and purified manufacturers of metallic ingredients, gold, cobalt, uranium, iron, antimony, chrome, and alloyed with fluxes and reduxes. Liquid lusters are metallic oxides dissolved in volatile oil, mostly applied to glazed articles. Enamel colors are metallic oxide alloyed with fluxes in torrified powder, which compounded with turpentine oil are painted upon porcelain, or in water colors. When baked in an oven the fire is white heat.

This valuable branch of industry was only introduced into Germany in 1868, and its progress is an exhibition of what can be done by a nation of workers and thinkers. Our people should study this principle of ceramics and apply it to our manufacturing interests; and there is no reason why it should not be that the vase of Vienna, the ceramics of Berlin, or the porcelain of China and Japan, may not be excelled in the United States. The rule in Germany is, that when workingmen are sick, they receive one half pay, medicines and medical advice gratis. This is another European rule that should be adopted in this country.

Messrs. E. Mercier & Co., one of the largest producers in champagne, who exhibits their wine and complete apparatus for bottling it, have immense cellars, 165 feet deep, entered by railways, for handling their large vintage, amounting yearly to 1,500,000 bottles. Mr. Alphonso Faber, 3502 Race St., Philadelphia, their representative, has come over especially to establish agencies for the sale of their champagne.

Austria shows egriots from Spalato, from which the far-famed Maraschino is produced. Elegant specimens of lace from Bohemia. The art school for lace making in Austria, which country exhibits the rare Bohemian lace, was founded in the year 1855 by the Archduchess Sophia of Austria.

J. B.

What Blackbird's Do.

One day last season, as the barley in my fields was ripening, the blackbirds begun to gather about it, and my farmer begun to anathematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow. "Why, they come," said he, "in clouds from Naushon, and all about us." Notwithstanding, I told him I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest begun, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of the grain were very much stripped and cut up by the army worm. When the barley was down they begun to march out of the field in a compact stream through the barway into the next one, and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon them and devoured them by thousands, very materially lessening their numbers. The worms were so numerous that they could not destroy them all, but they materially lessened them and their power of mischief. All honor, then, to the blackbirds, which are usually counted mischievous, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin. These army worms returned after an interval of eight or ten years.

United States Products.

The total production of some principle mining products in the United States since 1776, so far as known, is as follows:

Anthracite coal	341,521,423 tons.
Pig iron	40,000,000 "
Lead	855,000 "
Copper	200,000 "
Quicksilver (flasks of seventy-six and one-half pounds)	840,000 flasks.
Gold	1,332,700,000 dollars
Silver	261,450,000 "
Petroleum (forty-two gallons each)	76,594,600 barrels

The above tons are all of 2,240 pounds each. Of quicksilver there was 28,700 tons; gold, 2,000 tons; silver, 6,250 tons; and petroleum, 10,000,000 tons taken out.

A YEAR OF PLENTY.

The Earth's Bounty--Good Crops All Over the World.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* has the following: The promise now is that this is to be a year of bountiful production of nearly everything in this country and in Europe, but when we consider that unfavorable weather at the moment of harvest may cause great damage we are disposed to be cautious in assertion. In California, however, the crops of barley and wheat are made and generally harvested. The wheat harvest proves to be all that was anticipated. After deducting an ample supply for home consumption there will remain the enormous amount of 700,000 tons available for exports, which is equivalent to nearly 23,500,000 bushels. The yield of barley is also very prolific, and there will be 210,000 tons, or nearly 10,000,000 bushels available for export. The good fortune of California is shared by Texas, where the cereal crops are fine and have been harvested in good condition, but the great staple of the State is cotton, and the reports regarding it are unusually favorable, there being scarcely enough which are otherwise to "prove the rule." The cotton crop in that State is nearly a month in advance of the more northern cotton growing section, where it has passed into an adage that "July makes the cotton crop," and therefore we may safely say that the cotton crop of Texas is assured. The first bale of new cotton has arrived at Galveston, which is an indication, although not a certain one, that the crop is rapidly maturing. In other sections of the South the reports are somewhat conflicting regarding the present condition of cotton, but perhaps not more so than usual even in good yielding seasons, and the favorable returns far outweigh the croaking. Coming now to the West and Northwest, we find in the winter wheat growing section that the harvest is far advanced and in many places entirely over, and the yield proves to be much larger than anticipated, for where only one fourth to one-half an average crop was expected it has proved to be seldom less than one-half, and from that up to a full average. The spring wheat growing States have given us some discouraging reports, but they have in many, if not in all instances, proved to be exaggerations, and it is not improbable that a full crop will be harvested. Fall barley has been harvested, and turns out well. Spring barley in the Northwest gives fair promise of a full crop. Rye and oats are abundant everywhere. Corn is growing rapidly, and continues the fair promise of the largest yield in the history of the country. Turning now to Europe, we find that as the harvest approaches the croaking becomes silent—the damage caused by storms and unfavorable weather earlier in the season, especially in France and Holland, has not proved to be permanent, and the cereal crops of the latest mail dates were in a promising condition. In the south of Russia the wheat harvest has already commenced. The only real unfavorable reports come from Hungary, and even in that country there had been a change for the better.

A Lengthy Tramp.

The Cincinnati Light Guards left home the twenty-second of May and arrived in Philadelphia July 24th, after a tramp of eight hundred miles. They numbered thirty-eight men, and they are described by a local paper as being sunburnt to the complexion of a mulatto, and their tattered garments and wrecked brogans tell of severe trials and privations. They tramped in the uniform of the regular army, carrying dress uniforms in their wagons. Although over two months on the journey, the tramp of 800 miles was made in twenty-nine marching days, about twenty-eight miles a day. The best day's march was made between Columbus and Zanesville—with the thermometer ranging at ninety-six degrees in the shade. The hottest march was into Downingtown, twenty-six miles, with the mercury bubbling in the hundreds. The trip, all in all, was a pleasant one. An officer says: We started from Cincinnati with fifty-five men, but a number were called home to attend to business. Only one, a drummer boy of delicate frame, was taken sick on the entire march, and very few had to apply for admission to the ambulance; now and then, however, sore feet or colic would drive one of the boys to the rear. The route was by Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling, Little Washington, Somerset, Bedford Springs, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Little York, Lancaster and West Chester. Through Pennsylvania we were hospitably entertained. Even in the small towns we found good fare and comfortable quarters. Farmers along the route furnished us with milk and rations and refused pay. At Bedford Springs we were entertained in fine style for three days, and at Little York, Lancaster and West Chester the citizens could not do too much for us. Foraging was strictly forbidden, and not a single chicken suffered death at the hands of a skirmisher. When we left Cincinnati some of our own company, who could not go with us, started a report that the venture was a fraud, and we had to battle for a good record from first to last. The meanest kind of reports were started—that we had killed eight men at Zanesville, burned one of our own men at the stake, and captured a funeral train, to get a ride and rest in Pennsylvania. In some parts of Ohio the people on our approach shut up their houses and shunned us as if a plague. But the command so conducted themselves that we left each town on the route with the good will of its inhabitants. We are all gentlemen, and we have conducted ourselves as gentlemen on this long trip.

An Honest Convict.

At Des Moines, Iowa, a few months ago, in a moment of passion, a young man of upright character, named Morris Spangler, killed a mate with whom he had hitherto been on friendly terms. It was believed there were extenuating circumstances which would prevent a verdict against him, but he was convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He asked leave of the sheriff to visit his parents, who lived a few miles from the city, promising to return so as to go with the other prisoners on the day when they were to be removed. The sheriff accepted his promise. He went home, and bade all his friends and schoolmates farewell, leaving with them various keepsakes, gathered together his school books, and returned promptly, and was conveyed to prison. He took his books, saying he should make a man of himself while he was there.

TRANSPARENT ICING.—Put the whites of four eggs into a dish, and for each egg use about a quarter of a pound of sugar. Beat the whites, slowly adding the sugar. This is better than beating the whites first, and then adding sugar. A little lemon juice or tartaric acid makes it whiter and better. Spread the icing, after pouring it upon the center, with a knife dipped in water. If you can, dry in an open sunny window. Otherwise, harden it in the oven. It improves it by mixing, when adding sugar, some almonds pounded to a thin paste.

THE MISTAKE.

A Tragic Story of a Wedding in Hide-and-Seek Town.

Scribner's Magazine for August, in describing a quiet New England town, tells the following romantic story:

On one of these sunny hillsides is a small house, left unpainted so many years, that it has grown gray as a granite bowlder. Its doors are always shut, its windows tightly curtained to the sill. The fence around it is falling to pieces, the gates are off the hinges; old lilac bushes with bluish moldy looking leaves crowd the yard as if trying their best to cover up something.

For years, no ray of sunlight has entered this house. You might knock long and loud, and you would get no answer; you would pass on, sure that nobody could be living there. No one is living there. Yet in some one of the rooms sits or lies a woman who is not dead. She is past eighty. When she was a girl she loved a man who loved her sister and not her. Perhaps, then, as now, men made love idly, first to one, next to another, even among sisters. At any rate, this girl so loved the man that was to be her sister's husband, that it was known and whispered about. And when the day came for the wedding, the minister, being, perhaps, a nervous man and having this poor girl's sad fate much in his thoughts, made the terrible mistake of calling her name instead of her sister's in the ceremony. As soon as the poor creature heard her name, she uttered a loud shriek and fled. Strangely enough, no one had the presence of mind to interrupt the minister and set his blunder right, and the bride was actually married, not by her own name, but by her sister's. From that day the sister shunned every one. She insisted that the bridegroom had been married to her; but she wished never again to see a human face. She is past eighty, and has not yet been able to die. Winter before last, in the time of a terrible cold, it was noticed for a day or two that no smoke came out of the chimney of this old house. On the fourth day, the neighbors broke open the door and went in. They found the woman lying insensible on the floor, nearly frozen. A few embers were smoldering on the hearth. When they roused her to consciousness, she cursed them fiercely for having disturbed her; but as the warmth from fire and wine began to steal into her blood, she thanked them; the only words of thankfulness heard from her lips for a half century. After all she did not want to die! She has relatives who go to the house often and carry her food. She knows their voices, and, after parleying with them a few moments through the closed door, will open it, take the food, and sometimes allow them to come in. I have twice seen her standing at twilight in the dank shade of her little yard, and fumbling aimlessly at the leaves of the lilacs. She did not raise her head nor look toward the road, and I dared not speak to her. A gliding shape in a graveyard at midnight would not have seemed half so uncanny, so little of this world.

What "Texas Jack" has to Say on the Custer Massacre.

Mr. J. B. Omohundro, commonly known as "Texas Jack," is a man of wide and varied experience in scouting and Indian fighting. In conversation with a reporter he advanced a plausible theory of Custer's terrible defeat. He particularly resents the idea that any imputation should fall upon the courage of General Custer because of his body being found in the extreme rear of the massacred troops. "Texas Jack" accounts for the position of the general's body by supposing him to have been the first to fall, dead or wounded before the savage onslaught, as he rode at the head of his command near the ford. When he fell, according to this theory, his force was obliged to turn to convey him to the rear. This movement had the semblance of a retreat and

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PEARSON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 23, 1876.

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OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

G. H. DOCKERY

of Richmond.

D. L. RUSSELL

of Brunswick.

For Congress:

COL. D. McD. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

AUG. M. MOORE,
of Chowan.
WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION, SECOND DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention for the Second Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Jamesville N. C. on Saturday, the 26th inst. to nominate candidates for Senators.

W. A. JOHNSON,
Chm'n 2nd Sen. Dist. Com.
Jamesville, Aug. 11th, 1876.

The Congressional Canvas.

Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, will begin the Canvas on the 21st inst., and will speak at the following times and places: On Monday, Aug. 21st, at Manteo, Dare county. On Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, at Chaddick's store, in Currituck county. On Wednesday, Aug. 23rd, at Currituck Court House in Currituck county. On Thursday, Aug. 24th, at Camden Court House, in Camden county. On Friday, Aug. 25th, at Elizabeth City in Pasquotank county. On Saturday, Aug. 26th, at Hertford, Perquimans county. On Monday, Aug. 28th, at Edenton, Chowan county. Jamesville, Martin county, Saturday, Sept. 2nd Williamston, Martin county, Monday, Sept 4th; Hamilton, Martin county, Tuesday, Sept. 5th; Bethel, Pitt county, Wednesday, Sept. 6th; Greenville, Pitt co. Thursday Sept 7th Carney's Cross roads Pitt co Friday Sept 8th Factions Pitt co Saturday 9th; Washington, Beaufort co. Monday Sept. 11th Pantego, Beaufort co. Thursday Sept 14th Swanquarter, Hyde co. Saturday, Sept. 16th Stonewall, Pamlico, Tuesday Sept. 19th Plymouth, Washington co. Monday Sept 25th Creswell, Washington co. Wednesday Sept. 27 Columbia, Tyrell Thursday Sept 28th Windsor, Bertie co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co. Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford, co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Mnrfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co. Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co. Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Further appointments will be made hereafter Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Candidate having been notified of the appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

Gov. TILDEN claims to have instituted certain reforms in New York, and to have reduced taxation in that State. What is the truth. But for the Republican Legislature that made the reforms and reduction possible neither Gov. TILDEN nor any other man could have accomplished anything. The Republicans deserve and should have the credit with him. He was but the officer to execute the laws. And yet he and his eulogisers claim what really is due the Republican Legislature of the State.

Some thirty-three investigating Committees have been at work during the long session of Congress just closed, at a cost of about a million of dollars, and not a single Republican official detected in stealing a dollar from the government.

A BLOW AT THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Section 10 of Article IV of the Constitution reads:

"The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this Court; and the Court shall have power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior Courts."

Chapter XIV of the proposed amendments on which the people are asked to vote is in these words:

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain: That article four, Section ten of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"And the jurisdiction of said Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact," shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior Courts."

Of course the adoption of this amendment would be simply ridiculous. It would take from the Supreme Court all jurisdiction in matters of law. It don't help the matter to say it is a clerical error, for there it stands in plain words among the ordinances prepared by order of the Convention to be voted on. Nor can a part be voted on without voting on the whole. So the adoption of the amendments would be the virtual abrogating of the Supreme Court.

Remember, it is the amendments as prepared by the Secretary of the Convention that we vote upon, not on his clerical statement of how the Constitution will read when amended. Once vote in favor of the "amendments," as he has submitted them to the people, and the condition of affairs we have just referred to will certainly follow.

A COMPLETE FAILURE

The Democratic Congress which has just adjourned was a complete failure. They began with large promises and with large hopes; they close in defeat. Says the New York *Times* their bubble that had been blown to considerable size has been pricked. Mr Garfield spoiled one of them when he pointed out the political fruitlessness of the investigations which have been relied upon as sources of party capital. If we except the exposure of Belknap, it is safe to say that no actual corruption has been traced to any official connected with the Administration. The persistent and ramified search in the transactions of the Navy Department did indeed reveal radical defects in the departmental system, for which neither party, as a party can be held responsible; but they acknowledge absence of ground for impeaching Mr. Robeson is a confession that the more serious accusations against him cannot be sustained. And this fact is a sample of the failures to which Mr. Garfield refers. When the negotiations were begun the Democrats in the House expected to convict officials, high and low of flagrant misappropriations of public funds; they expected to prove that there had been thieving on a large scale, that prominent Republicans had shared the booty, and that the Republican Party had looked on with criminal indifference. Their anticipations have not been realized. There has been no stealing from the Treasury. Frauds from which the Treasury suffered have been punished. The President, with all his errors of taste and judgment, is untainted. The Party, as Mr. Garfield remarks "has had not only the courage of its opinions, but the courage to punish its own rascals." In truth, the Republicans preceded the Democrats in the work of investigation, and had hoisted the banner of reform long before Mr. Tilden was thought of as a Presidential candidate just as they preceded the blundering Randall and his friends in the business of retrenchment.

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In his celebrated address at Gettysburg—which we had the pleasure of hearing—the late President LINCOLN declared that this was "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

To qualify the people for the proper discharge of their duties in preserving their own government, and wisely administering its public affairs, it is of prime importance that they should be educated, that knowledge should be generally diffused among them.

Nothing so much contributes to this end as a general system of popular education—a system that recognizes in this respect every child in the land as the child of the Republic to be educated and trained for all the various duties of citizenship, in the free schools of the State. Free schools not only in name, but in *fact*. Free to every son and daughter in the land and entirely free from partisan or sectarian control.

The school house should be found in every neighborhood in our State and our noble army of teachers should be increased, each recruit capable and willing to intelligently discharge the sacred duty confided to his or her care.

And further. Recent events have opened the eyes of the people to the importance of intrusting the school fund in the hands of those who shall always regard it as a sacred treasure, not to be wasted or squandered, or even endangered under any pretext whatever.

We hear a good deal of talk about the history of the Democracic party. It is written in blood—the best blood of the country. Every house and hamlet throughout both the North and the South are thoroughly conversant with it, and, moreover, its consequences. It has left desolation where happiness once reigned, and the nation itself has felt its shock; but, thank God, it is dead, and a thousand TILDENS cannot fan its putrid corpse into life again.

A new lead-pencil, called the TILDEN and HENDRICKS pencil, is just out. It derives its name from the fact that one end is *hard* and the other is *soft*.

UNDERSTAND US.

We are not among the number that would cast mean insinuations upon any brave man because, in the days of fierce excitement, he joined the Confederate Army. Thousands upon thousands of Southern men fought for the "lost cause" because they believed it was right. Their valor and heroism are exemplifications of American character and are parts of American history. Far be it from us to cast any slur upon their good name. Many of them were then young men and boys, were patted on the back by those who *didn't go* in 1861 and influenced by the "stay at homes" to take up arms. And they became heroes. But remember, the Confederacy is dead, the Nation lives. We are now all citizens of the **Nation**, and the old sentiment should be buried with the corpse of the Confederacy. Out upon the selfish demagogues who would enlist and prostitute a noble sentiment to ignoble purposes.

The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of $4 500,000,000. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more.—*Tilden's Letters.*

The impudence of even an allusion to these figures by the Democratic candidate for President is almost sublime, when it is considered that the bulk of this Federal taxation was forced upon the country by the rebellion, which was sustained by the aid and comfort of the Democratic party, of which Mr. TILDEN was always a prominent leader and now the head; and when it is considered further that in the effort to crush the rebellion Mr. TILDEN not only took no part, but actually denounced the effort as an outrage, and that the largest item in the sum of this local taxation was that imposed upon New York City by the TWEED ring, of which he (TILDEN) was an active member.

Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE, a prominent and very influential Democrat of Iowa, has publicly declared for the Republican party. The St. Louis Convention and the action of the Democratic House of Congress have satisfied him that it isn't safe to elect the Democratic ticket. He wields a powerful influence in his State.

Mr. TILDEN's letter of acceptance is very frank and very plain; so we are told and yet the Democratic politicians in Washington are quarreling over the meaning of his financial utterances. And both sides are able to fortify themselves, and confound the other, by quoting from the document!

Congress adjourned on Tuesday of last week. Not since the Democratic party was turned out of power by an indignant people has the nation been so disgraced at Washington as during the past eight months by the continued exhibition of partisan malice, incompetency, greed and disloyalty. One of the longest sessions on record has been wasted in reckless disregard of public interest.

This is the way "Nasby" explains the letters of Tilden and Hendricks;

"There wuz wunst a doctor wich hed a bark wich wood either physic or puke, accordin ez he stripped the tree up or down.

Like to this doctor is Tilden and Hendrix. Reed ther letters up and they are hard money physic—reed them down and they are hard money vomick."

"To restore the public credit." So says the Democratic platform. But when was it higher than to-day? When the Democratic party went out of power the bonds of the government sold at 12 per cent discount, while to-day they are worth more than par in gold in every money market in the world.

The Republican Central Committee of Indiana did a wise thing in placing Gen. Ben. Harrison on the ticket for Governor, in place of Orth, who declined. Gen Harrison is a grandson of "Old Tippecanoe," and is one of the ablest, best and most popular men in the State. He will probably be able to carry a larger vote than any other man in the State, and will make a first class Governor.

Hon. MICHAEL C. KERR, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, died at Rockbridge Alum Spring, Va., on the 19th inst. He had long been an invalid. He was about 50 years of age.

There will be two Lindseys in the next Congress. Hon. STEPHEN D. LINDSEY, from BLAIN's old District in Maine and Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, from the First District of North Carolina.

The canvass between Judge SETTLE and Gov. VANCE continues. The candidates treat each other courteously and maintain good feeling; but the universal verdict is that the Judge gets the best of the argument every time.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chamberlaine in Martin County.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

A grand rally indeed at Hamilton Martin county on Saturday 19th. At least five hundred people were present Hon. J. L. Chamberlaine opened the discussion with a speech of three-quarters of an hour, and then allowed Mr. J. E. Moore a democratic lawyer a reply of the same length, at the conclusion of which Mr. Chamberlaine proceeded to deliver a speech of two hours and a half to a general mass meeting, which in point of argument, plain statements of facts and power of oratory excelled any thing we have heard since the days of Raynor. Perfect enthusiasm prevailed everywhere, and the air was continually rent with shouts of cheer and applause during the whole evening. So interested and spell-bound were the crowd that one fellow climb a tree and set in the forks of it until nearly sunset, crying at the top of his voice: "The cause of the Republican party is the cause of us all; rally men rally!"

Old Martin will do her duty, and just as sure as the balance of the District comes to time, just so sure will Lindsey go to Congress and the State go overwhelmingly Republican.

UNION

Aug. 21st 1876.

The M. E. Singing and Sunday School Excursion.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

As one of the Excursionist to Nags Head on Tuesday the 15th inst. in company with the Methodist Singing School, I desire to thank your foreman and the popular leader of the school for the pleasure he was instrumental in procuring us by getting up the trip. Long before the sun's golden lances shivered the darkness of night, a numerous company, consisting of the children of both the Singing and Sunday School of the M. E. Church, many invited guests from Sunday Schools of other denominations and the friends and patrons of the excursion from town and country had taken their places on the Newberne ready for the pleasure of the day. As the steamer left the wharf four hundred handkerchiefs waved a brief farewell to friends ashore. Surely such a huge excursion never visited Nags Head before. Mr. Rutter had bestirred himself, and with the assistance of Mr. J. P. Grandy, who acted as right bower, (and by the way he is a trump card in almost any game) had secured the attendance of more than enough to make the excursion a complete success. The trip down was delightful, enlivened by the music of the band, the singing of the children, the gay spirits of the company, the fresh morning breeze, the sparkling water, and more than all by the smiles of the beauties who "there did congregate." When we arrived at our destination there was a "dead break" for the ocean, and soon the voices of the children were mingled in happy accord (for the waves were that day in a joyous mood) with the unceasing voice of the great deep. The day was spent pleasantly by everybody, all enjoying themselves, especially about dinner time when the hungry brigade charged on fort Edibles and took it amid cheers. At six o'clock the excursionists re-embarked, and after a short and delightful trip found themselves home again ready for a sound nap. We close Mr. Editor by making our best bow to your foreman and re-echoing the sentiments of a tipsy dead head who was so delighted that as the boat touched the shore he took his hat right off his head, hugged the flag pole in a tight embrace, and shouted in the exuberence of his joy three cheers for Rutter! hip! hip! hurrah!

EXCURSIONIST.

Settle in the Mountains—The Discussion in Mitchel County.

Last week the two candidates met at Bakersville. There were not less than a thousand people present, by far the largest meeting that had ever assembled in Mitchell county. One hundred horsemen had gone forth, about three miles, to meet Judge Settle, and escorted him to the scene of his triumph. There was a large number of the first ladies of the country present, to lend encouragement to the candidates, Vance led off in the debate, and either because he was worn out with his previous exertions, or because he felt he was carrying a load, he seemed to be disheartened and low spirited. He was very hoarse and he evidently spoke with much effort; and in his rejoinder to judge Settle, his voice was nearly gone. On the other hand, the Judge was in prime condition, his tone as clear as a bell, and conscious of his strength, he made an overwhelming argument. The style of the two men was very different. Vance has never been rated as capable of making a good argument, neither on the stump, nor in the courts. His strength has always been in his quickness of repartee, and a certain sort of wit that amused his hearers, rather than convinced them: Those who know him well say he is failing, even in the qualities that have heretofore distinguished him, and that his intellectual strength, which in former years has been very considerable, is slipping from him. Not so with Judge Settle. His style has always been argumentative. He seldom tells an anecdote, and when he does he tells it naturally, to illustrate his theme; not like Vance, who seems to make his points for the sake of telling his anecdotes. A speaker like Vance, after awhile, wearies the people and they long for something new; but Settle is always fresh, because he has a mind that can adapt itself to the exigencies of the occasion; and as events pile upon events, he is always ready, such are the resources of his intellect, to present something new to the people. This was well exemplified at Bakersville. He was conscious of superiority, and his air had all the bearing of a conqueror, who knows he has achieved the victory. He handled Vance as easily as if he had been a child. The people laughed at Vance's anecdotes, but they vigorously applauded Settle, as he uttered the grand sentiments that swelled up from his heart. The triumph of the latter was complete, and was well exemplified, not only in the tumultuous applause that was given him, but when he had finished his first reply to Vance, the ladies fairly covered him with a shower of bouquets, which he gathered up by the armful, and modestly retired to his seat. When Vance had finished his rejoinder, a little girl, the daughter of a republican, moved by sympathy, threw a bouquet at his feet, which was the only trophy he received during the debate.

After the speaking was over, even the democrats said that Settle seemed to have the *best subject*.

In his speech, Vance announced himself as a prophet and predicted he was certain to be elected. When Settle replied, after he had gone over Vance's was record, he remarked he was now done with Colonel Vance and Governor Vance, and would pay his respects to Prophet Vance. He thereupon read from one of Vance's letters, in which he had predicted that there could never be peace upon the American continent, until the north and the south had been formed into seperate and distinct governments. He then asked the people what they thought of Vance as a prophet.—*New North State.*

The Hon. George W. Houk, of Dayton, who was a Democratic delegate to St. Louis, has accepted the awful responsiblity of becoming a democratic bolter. He tells us, in a speech he has seen fit to make on the subject, that Tilden was a supporter of the bolter Van Buren, and by his influence defeated Allen last fall—that he was nominated at St. Louis by intreague and that his friends forced the Vice-Presidential nomination upon Governor Hendricks. The Tilden cry for "reform" Mr. Houk says is stale, "a cry for power, an empty, hollow, heartless promise, an appeal for place and patronage—give us power and we will bless you."

The so call Democratic party no longer exists. All that still exists is the name, a few crumbling fossils, and a musty odor of antiquity. It is nothing but a myth, a tradition, a memory of evil.—(Chicago Times (Ind. Dem.)

Gen. Ben. Harrison is the kind of a man one can vote for with a mighty sound conscience.—(Indianapolis News (Ind.)

The Psalm of Sam Tilden

In good Boss Tweed's successful days
I ruled the State Committee;
But when they found our crooked ways,
Oh, wasn't it a pity?
I stuck to William, fast and true,
I spent the money stolen.
I put the facile Hoffman through—
Oh, wasn't I a cool one?

But when O'Brien gave the *Times*
Those all-convincing figures,
And Jones began to ring the chimes,
By Jove, I had the rigurs;
I took the water—dived, in fact,
Played 'possum for a season.
And when all safe came up intact,
And charged old Tweed with treason.

This plan I've followed all through life,
To keep an eye to leeward,
And when your brother falls in strife,
Haul off awhile to seaward;
If he comes up, throw out a stick,
And clasp your arms around him,
And if he goes down, give him a kick
And let him sink confound him.

When Dix had made an easy path,
I went in for "Reform,"
Uncorked the vials of my wrath
And bored my awful arm;
I smote Canal Rings—hip and thigh;
But mark in this connection,
Your Uncle kept a wary eye
For effect on the election.

At last, by hook and crook I've got
The longest-for nomination;
But then there is a dreadful blot
That mars the situation;
That ugly baby, made of rags,
That Hendricks keeps a nursing,
Out squalls my most vociferous brags,
And almost sets me cursing.

And then to hear the people cry—
"Hurrah for old Sham Tilden
And Tommy Hindrance!" May I die
And my little bed be filled in
If I don't fear the game is up
For this old double dealer:
Men may not dine or may not sleep,
But they'll vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

Nasby is in "Injeanny" organising for "anti-corruption and civil servis reform." At the first meeting a perspiring Democrat remarked that it was hotter than the warmest place of which we have any record. Whereupon says Nasby, "I rebooked him to wunst. Dont speek disrespectfully uv that place sed I; the heft of our friends are there. Never having scratched the Democratic ticket, I beleve I could be elected from that deestrik myself." On the subject of the currency these instructions were given: "I find, by referrin to my instrukshuns, that in Injeanny you must be soft money—moderitly in the northern part uv the state, but rampantly in the extreme southern part, going on for Pendleton did, with a strong and decided leanin toward repoodiashen. Ef eny uv you shood be called to speek in other States—which you probly won't be—dont teach the torpedo at all till you hev consulted the lokle kommittys. Be very keerful about this. And in other States don't go on the platform with your head fulur licker, so ez you shel not hav your memryz. Be keerful about this, for if you shood make an Injeanny speech in Connecticut it wood ruin us. Don't git drunk til after the meetin, and after the people hev all gone home. Here yu may do ez yu plez, for I shud suppoze the drunker a man wuz the more he wud talk to the satisfaction of the Injeanny Democrisy; but in Connecticut and Noo York it's different. You must keep sober til after the meetin there

[illegible] certain Tilden
Has rotten in the brain.
It's to try to find it elsewhere
Would be labor all in vain,
For he keeps it hidden closely
In that closet of his thought,
Which I think I can get into practice,
As the people think it ought.

BALTIMORE SAM.—Over thirty papers some of them the most prominent in the country, that were relied upon to support the nominees of the St. Louis Convention, have repudiated Tilden and hoisted the Hayes and Wheeler flag.—*Weekly Saturday (Mo.) Times.*

"Brick" Pomeroy, of Democratic newspaper notoriety, has started an anti-Tilden paper in Chicago. He says if Tilden is elected, John Morrissey will start a faro bank in the Treasury Department.

National Republican Platform

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, I urge this purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles.

FIRST.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments in the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at his cradle, that all men are created equal that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require it policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10th. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other puplic trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbi

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23 1876.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ We call attention to the balance of Col. LINDSEY'S appointments. Will Maj. YEATES meet any of them?

☞ The Baptist protracted meeting which was in session at Barco Church this county, closed on Sunday. There were 35 persons baptised.

☞ Generally speaking, the crop prospects of Pasquotank and neighboring counties are quite favorable. If the prices promised as well, the out look would be more encouraging than it has been for years.

☞ C. W. GRANDY Esq. is the man who beat YEATES so badly in this Senatorial District. Since then he is known in Eastern Carolina as the 'Yeates crusher." He did the job effectually. We are glad to know that his health is so much improved that he will be able to take the stump.

☞ Col. LINDSEY opened his canvass at Manteo, Dare county on Monday. He spoke at Chaddie's store on Tuesday and will speak at Currituck Court House today, at Camden Court House tomorrow and at Elizabeth City on Friday. He notified Maj. YEATES of these appointments as soon as made, but he has failed to meet him.

☞ Do not let anything prevent the people of the counties within reach of the Albemarle Agricultural Society from having something ready to exhibit at the Fair this fall. Begin now. Decide upon what you will bring, and determine to have it ready. Do not put it off. Remember that "procrastination is the thief of time."

☞ Pursuant to announcement the Republican Executive Committee of Pasquotank county met at the Court House on Saturday, the 19th. They decided to call the county Convention on the 9th of September. The prospect is bright. The true, active, working members of the party here are united.

☞ We repeat what we have urged before, let it be the aim and determination of the Republicans in each county, to make judicious local nominations. The stronger these are the more certain our success. This is important even in the strong Republican counties because every vote counts on the District, State and National tickets. Let men who will poll the largest vote be nominated this year for every place on the ticket. If this is done this centennial year will witness a grand Republican triumph in the Old North State in November.

☞ We have no quarrel with a man who honestly differs with us in politics. We accord to him the same right to his settled convictions that we claim for ourself. And just in proportion as we believe him honest in what he professes do we respect him. A man isn't true to himself, to his country or to his God who hasn't the moral courage to advocate and sustain the honest sentiments of his heart. But for the man who maligns us because of our politics, who is unwilling to tolerate in us the same liberty of thought and freedom of opinion that he demands for himself we have the mingled feeling of pity and contempt.

☞ The Senatorial Convention met at Hertford on Monday and placed in nomination for Senators to represent the first District Alex. M. Moore Esq. of Chowan and W. F. Pool Esq. of Pasquotank. They are both in the prime and vigor of manhood, popular with the masses, able on the stump and sound on the great and vital issues involved in the canvass of the District, State and Nation. They will thoroughly discuss them before the people. They did not seek the nomination. It came to them in the shape of the office seeking the men—as the expressed wish of the representatives of the Republicans of the district that they should be the Senatorial standard bearers in this contest. We have a splendid ticket from President down to Senators. Now let the counties all nominate the best men and we will sweep the board.

☞ We have a good friend who is all right in everything—excepting his politics. We always agree to disagree on this subject. The other day he thought he would convince us—called our attention to the pledges made by the Democratic party at St. Louis. He asked us if a party that came before the country with such promises ought not to be given a trial? We answered: If brilliant promises were all that the people required then the party with which he affiliated might hope for reinstatement in public favor; but that promises amount to nothing unless they come from a source entitled to credit and respect. Now it is notorious that the Democratic party, as a party, is entitled to neither. It held power and abused it. It held a sacred trust and betrayed it. Its past record is bad; its present movements are suspicious; its associations for the past fifteen years have been damaging, and its whole course, from the decision of the people against it in 1860 to the present time has been such as to shake public confidence in its patriotism and integrity: The people must have *confidence* before they can agree to a change. The course of the Democratic party has not been such as to inspire confidence. Of course our friend could not gain say the points we made, but that his opinion was changed we doubt for

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

☞ Abuse isn't argument. Assertions without the proof amount to nothing. Such wretched demagoguery ultimately reacts. Men who will recklessly prevaricate in one thing are seldom believed in anything. And "to this complexion has it come" with some of our local ranting locofoco speech makers. To confine them to the truth would embarrass them, for falsehood and scandal are their principal "stock in trade."

☞ "Our only hope in this District,' a prominent Democratic manager was overheard to say a short time ago, "is to make all sorts of charges against the Radical leaders. Never mind about stopping to prove them, only keep on ringing the charges of rascality and corruption. It is our only hope." And the attempt is being made to carry out the programme. But it isn't going to succeed. The people are getting sick and tired of mere *assertions*. They are demanding the *proofs*, and this those who are engaging in the saturnalia of defamation are utterly unable to furnish.

☞ When we published the account of the horrible assassination of colored men at Hamburg, S. C., some of our local politicians of the Democratic faith pronounced it untrue. But when Lamar denounced the outrage in Congress, and when that body, forced by the indignation of the country, passed a resolution deprecating all such lawless and wicked acts, these men are mum. But a little action in these cases is more needed than many resolutions. Disavowal neither punished Cain nor resuscitated Abel. "Pilate," says the *Christian Union*, "has a higher duty than to wash his hands of the blood of the innocent, and leave the mob to its own course." The Hamburg assassins should be pursued and punished with vigor and rigor.

☞ We remember once of seeing a school boy greatly puzzled at his figures. "Two and two make four" said he, 'but then two and two also make twenty-two. How is that?" It took some time to explain to him that it always depended upon the manner in which the figures are arranged. And this is the trouble with a good many of our local Democratic politicians. In order to make capital they make statements in which the figures are placed *after* instead of *under* each other. It makes all the difference in the world. For instance, 4 and 4 under each other makes 8 or 16 according as you add or multiply. But when placed *after* each other they make 44.

Local Briefs.

Not correct. The *true* inquiry is, "Will YEATES meet MAC?"—WM. S. COPES, of Norfolk, gave us a call the other day. He was formerly one of "the boys" of this office.—The most successful person knows very little about the private affairs of his neighbors, and cares less.—Remember, the railroad election is on the 18th of September.—The local event of last Saturday was the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee. Certain questions were settled, and settled rightly.—ROWLAND THOMPSON has returned from an extended Northern trip.—Abram Wilder is raising the Schooner Julia Ann that sunk opposite Griffin's Mill, this place a short time before the war. It had just returned from a trip to the West India Islands and sunk the next day. It is found to be in a good condition—Rumor has it that another of Elizabeth City's fair daughters will soon be led to the altar. Thus, one by one they go.—"Ink will tell." Try it in advertising.—Our young friend Lennie Chapman has returned from Washington. The air of the National Capitol seems to agree with him.—Our popular townsman MILES COMMANDER, Esq., delivered a lecture on Temperance at the Baptist Church on Monday night. The house was crowded. We hear the effort highly complimented. Judge COMMANDER is one of our best men.—Is the back bone of summer broken?—How many persons dare to do their own thinking?—Elder Jordan left on Tuesday to attend a protracted meeting at Lake Drummond.—The colored Methodists have had a large meeting at Pitts Chapel.—Capt. SAMUEL WATERS has laid specimens of Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening apples on our table. They are splendid.—J. P. GRANDY, now of Norfolk, gave us a call this morning. He is now with Lowenberg, Jacobs & Co. They are fortunate in securing the services of so efficient a salesman.

Neighboring Counties.

WASHINGTON:—A correspondent says the county will go 450 Republican. Good.

HERTFORD:—Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Clubs are about to be formed in this county. Republicans propose organizing. Right.

BEAUFORT:—The Republicans will hold their County Convention on the 31st. The camp fires are burning brightly. Old Beaufort will roll up her old fashioned majority.

PITT:—W. L. Cherry has been appointed Post Master at Greenville. He is one of the best men in the District. Everything is working favorably.

MARTIN:—The canvass opens auspiciously. Large meetings are being held in important points in the county which are addressed by Hon J. L. Chamberlain and others. Immense crowds and great enthusiam.

CAMDEN:—The Baptists, under the auspices of Rev. O. C. HORTEN, began a protracted meeting at Sawyers Creek on Sunday. It is still in progress with a large attendance.

BERTIE: The railroad subscription at the late election received 1,356 votes. It is not settled whether a majority of the legal votes were cast.—The Republicans are not idle. Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Clubs are being formed.

GATES:—The prospect, politically, is better than since the war. Democracy hasn't made the reforms and improved the times as it promised, and the people see it.

PERQUIMANS:—Court opened at Hertford on Monday. Large attendance.—The Senatorial Convention assembled on the 21st. Every county but one was represented. J. S. Wilcox, Esq., of Pasquotank, was elected chairman. The nominations of Moore and Pool give entire satisfaction.—There was a large Mass meeting the same day. Powerful speeches were made by Aug. M. Moore, Esq., C. W. Grandy Esq., and Walter F. Pool. Esq. There was an immense crowd of people and the enthusiasm was intense.—The wife of John Hosier, near Hertford, died on Sunday. Her remains were taken North for interment.

Business Locals.

Large stock of shoes at Fowlers

Examine Fowlers bleached cottons.

New calicoes at Fowlers—go see them.

Ladies and Misses striped Hose at Fowlers.

A horrible miscreant walked deliberately into a certain store in this place a day or two ago and registered an awful vow that, for once in his life, at least, his wife should have a sensible present. As it is to be a surprise, we mention no names, but will simply state that the "sensible present" is to be a new "Domestic" sewing machine.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, 76-1y

ATTENTION COTTON GIN MEN.

You can have your old Gin now worn out (you think) made goodras new at trifling cost. New Saws, New Brushes, New Journals, New Bearings.

For further particulars apply to J. W SAWYER, at the Shop of J. F. Sanders & Co. 7-3m

☞ FOR THE CAMPAIGN. ☜

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names,

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

It is reported that BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory. At Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C, J. W. TURNER. Hertford N. C. tf

Want Of Confidence.

Trade is depressed, and the industries of the whole country flags. Ask the cause and you are told it is due to 'want of confidence." Ask the few who have not used Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE, and they say "I have no confidence in it, I have been so often humbugged by such articles." We ask them to read the following testimony from parties of undoubted veracity:

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., October 30, 1869.
DR. W. H. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—I consider your Hair Dye a triumph. Our barbers pronounce it superior to all others.
Yours truly,
I. A. THOMPSON, Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS October 5 1870.
Dr. TUTT:
Dear Sir.—Your Hair Dye bids fair to run every other dye out of this market. Respectfully,
JOHN KIMBALL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 27, 1861.
Dr. TUTT:
Dear Sir:—Your Hair Dye is the best I ever used.
Your's truly, L. O. MYERS

Mark Twain has announced himself a Hayes man, and says he was won by the Governor's letter of acceptance. He was requested recently to attend a Tilden flag-raising and "give counsel." He wrote declining to attend, but gave them counsel in the kindest manner—not to rais the flag.

They are in Accord.

We are pleased to learn that Tilden and Hindricks are in accord on the Chinese question. It is well they agree on something.—*New York Herald.*

Gov. Vance's party in his own county has nominated a convicted Ku Klux as their candidate for the Legislature. We allude to Mr. R. A. Shotwell, and he is a zealous advocates of Vance's election. The Boston *Journal* thinks there is truth if not poetry in this:

Who stuck to Tweed through thick and thin
Who counted John T, Hoffman in?
Who thought the Union war a sin?
Sam Tilden.

It has been nearly two months since Hayes was nominated, and not a single campaign scandal has been made to stick to him yet.—(Springfield Union(Rep.)

Nine times out of ten if you ask a Democrat what he thinks of Gov. Tilden's letter the answer will be: "Well the fact is, I have not had time to read it carefully yet."

The conscript officers, the tithe officers the impressing officers, and the Ku Klux are all for Vance for Governor.

The Ku Klux all over the State, and even over the borders of South Carolina, are loud in their yells for Vance.

☞ Mr. Blaine said he had taken advantage of his recent convalescence to read all of the inaugural addresses and messages of all of the Presidents from Washington to our time, and found that Government called to question by our first three Presidents—Washington, Adams and Jefferson—115 times, and Washington thanked God that we were an independent nation. Confederacy is not mentioned until Frank Pierce and Buchannan came in. Mr Tilden also called it a confederacy."—*Blaine's Portland speech.*

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Carriage and Wagon Materials.
CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,
Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber, Steels Spring Carriages, Bolts, Nuts, Malt Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.
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Baltimore, Md.
25-6m.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Iron Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES
An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made by them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,
W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co.,
Illinois.
25-1y.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS—A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

New Carriage and Machine Shop.
J. F. SANDERS & CO.
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.
Repairing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.
Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.
Call on or address,
J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N. C.
April 26th, 1876-6m.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION NOTICE!

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank county, passed on the 7th day of August, 1876, an election will be held at the several voting precincts of this County on Monday September 18th at which the question will be voted on to wit: Shall Pasquotank county subscribe the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company; the stock to be subscribed upon the following conditions and no other.

1. That the subscription shall be payable in the Bonds of said county at their par value.

2. That said Bonds shall be payable in thirty years from the first day of March, with coupons for the interest attached, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually.

3. That said Bonds shall not be issued or delivered to said Railroad company or to any one authorized by said company to receive the same until said Railroad is fully constructed, equipped and in running order from Elizabeth City to its Northern terminus, either at Norfolk, Portsmouth or Berkley, Va.

Those electors who are in favor of the subscription to said Railroad company upon the conditions above set forth will deposit a ballot upon which is printed or written "*Subscription,*" and those opposed to said subscription will deposit a ballot upon which is written or printed "*No Subscription.*"

J. S. WILCOX, Sheriff.
August 9th, 1876.

Machine Shop.
Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gins or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.
Casting for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers Agents for Messers Frick, & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from one to two horse power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shellers and fan combined to be found in Market.
If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.
J. W. SAWYER,
Shop: J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carriage building; Corner of Main and Poindexter Sts Elizabeth City N. C. 7-4m.

Valuable Real Estate
At Private Sale
BY
GEO. D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.
The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.
GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND
Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish
METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS
of the latest improved kind and best quality *and at two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.
His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

National Hotel,
Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
A NEW HOUSE
—10—
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.
BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.
Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,
334 Bowery, N. Y.,
to whom was awarded the
Premium Medal
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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, &c., for hire. Persons desiring accommodations will be promptly accommodated at all times at reasonable terms.
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The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he has returned to the old stand on
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And keeps on hand a good assortment of
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He may at all times be found either at the Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.
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Board 1st and 2nd floors per day
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A WILD WOMAN'S HISTORY.

The Slayer of Hundreds of Bears and Wildcats--Perfidy that Drove her to the Woods.

"There," said Sheriff Mallory Spencer, as he pushed open the ponderous door of one of the cells of the county jail in Honesdale, Pa., to a *Sun* reporter. "There is a woman with a history."

On a low chair in the cell sat a most singular looking person. A round, wrinkled, sunburned face; small head crowned with thick, shaggy gray hair, that fell down over and almost concealed the blackest and sharpest of eyes; a slender body, clothed in scant and shabby female garb, and lower limbs encased in tattered trousers—this was the occupant of the cell—Lucy Ann Lobdell Slater, better known as "the Female Hunter of Long Eddy."

About forty-five years ago a family named Lobdell lived in Delaware county, N. Y., at what is now the village of Long Eddy, on the Delaware river and the Erie railway. The locality was very sparsely settled then. Lumbering was the calling of the people of the vicinity. The Lobdells dwelt in a cabin in the woods, where a daughter, to whom they gave the name of Lucy Ann, was born. From the time this child was old enough to walk she was a great favorite among the hardy woodchoppers and raftsmen. They often took her off to the logging camp and kept her days at a time, and she early became inured to the hardships and privations of their life. The lumbermen in those days were all good hunters, and always carried their rifles with them. Before Lucy Ann was eight years old they had taught her the use of the rifle, and she soon became as good a shot as there was in the settlement. At the age of twelve she could outshoot any of the men, and handled the ax with the dexterity of an old chopper. Before she had reached the age of sixteen she had killed several deer, and for her to go away into the forest alone and remain over night was not an uncommon thing. She once slew a panther on one of her hunting exploits, and the skin of the animal is still in the possession of a former sheriff of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

In spite of her masculine tastes, Lucy Ann Lobdell's name as a girl and woman was free from reproach, and she could have had her choice of a husband from the best young men in that or the adjoining settlements. But she had no inclination to marry, and she rejected all offers.

A raftsman named Henry Slater came, about the year 1850, to work at the Basket, as the settlement was called. He formed the acquaintance of Lucy Ann, and to the surprise of everybody they were married. Slater had proposed to the girl, and she told him that they would shoot at a mark with the rifle. If he beat her shots, she would marry him; if not, she would remain with her parents. The trial of skill took place, and the raftsman was victorious. Slater proved a worthless husband, and neglected and abused his wife. A year after they were married Mrs. Slater gave birth to a daughter. Before it was two weeks old Slater deserted the child and its mother, leaving them in destitute circumstances. He never returned, and no one knows what became of him.

The unhappy young woman went back to her parents, and to work. After she had for two years tried to get along by doing woman's labor with poor success, she laid aside the apparel of her sex, donned men's clothing, and taking her rifle, went into the woods to earn a living for herself and child. For eight years she roamed the forests of Sullivan and Delaware counties, New York State, and Wayne and Pike, in Pennsylvania. She had cabins in various places, and would return home not more than once a year, and only appeared in the settlements and villages to sell her game and skins, and to procure ammunition. On one of her visits to her child, when it was about six years old, her parents completed of having its care on their hands. She took it away and placed it in the almshouse at Delhi, and returned to the woods. During her long career as a hunter she was exposed to fearful hardships and perils. In the severe winter of 1867, when the snow was over four feet deep on the level in the woods, and lasted four months, she never saw a human face, nor heard any voice but her own. She was snowbound in one of her cabins in the depth of a Sullivan county wilderness, where she had fortunately stored the proceeds of a few weeks' successful hunt.

In 1869, shattered physically and mentally, she appeared at the Basket, and resumed woman's clothing. She at times would recount her experiences in the forest, and asserted that in the eight years she had killed 150 deer, eleven bears, numerous wildcats and foxes, besides trapping hundreds of mink and other fur bearing animals. She had hand-to-hand contests with both wounded deer and bear, as ugly scars upon her body amply testified. For two or three years after her return she led a mendicant sort of life through the valley, and finally entered the poorhouse at Delhi, to which she had sent her child several years previously. This child, however, had some time before been taken out of the institution by a farmer of Damascus township, Wayne county, Pa., named David Postman, and given a home at his house.

In 1865 Lucy Ann Slater was still an inmate of the almshouse, and a singular attachment sprung up between her and a new comer, Mrs. Wilson. The following year both of them left the county house, and nothing was heard of either of them for two years. In the summer of 1868 a party of fishermen discovered two strange persons living in a cave in Barrett township, Monroe county, Pa. They were a man and a women. Soon thereafter there appeared in one of the villages a tall, gaunt man, carrying a rifle and leading a half grown bear cub by a string tied about his neck. The man was bare headed, and his clothing was torn and dirty. Accompanying him was a woman about twenty-five years old, shabbily dressed, but giving evidence of more intelligence than the man, who called himself the Rev. Joseph Lobdell, and said that the woman was his wife. As they walked about the man delivered noisy and meaningless "sermons," declaring that he was a prophet of the new dispensation, and that the bear had been sent him by the Lord to guard him in the wilderness. For two years these vagrants wandered about that part of the county, living in caves and subsisting on roots, berries, and game killed by the man. At last they were arrested and lodged in jail at Stroudsburg, where they were kept several weeks. While in jail the discovery was made that they were both women. Subsequently the authorities learned that they belonged to Delaware county, N. Y., and thither they were sent. This pretended man and wife were Lucy Ann Slater and Mrs. Wilson, who had been leading this vagabond life for four years.

In the meantime Mary Ann Slater, the daughter of Lucy Ann, who had been taken from the Delhi almshouse in 1859 or 1860, had found an excellent home, and had grown up to be an intelligent and attractive young woman. A young man named Stone lived near by with his widowed mother, whom he supported. He loved Mary Ann, and being a worthy and promising youth, the foster father of the girl saw no reason to oppose a match between her and the widow's son. The widow, however, was so strongly set against her son's marrying the young lady that the whole neighborhood wondered. At length, when their marriage seemed certain, Mrs. Stone revealed a state of affairs which fully accounted for her opposition. She told her son that she was not a widow, and that Henry Slater was his father as well as the father of Mary Ann.

Lucy Ann Slater and Mrs. Wilson again left the Delhi poorhouse, and have ever since been living in caves and cabins in the woods. The former is at times entirely deranged. All last winter they lived in a cave ten miles from Honesdale, but they divide their time between Monroe county and this. Lucy Ann wandered into this county the other day, and was arrested.

The "big tree," as it was called, which grew in Calaveras county, Cal., contained half a million feet of inch lumber, and was recently felled by five men working twenty-two and one-half days, making one hundred and twelve and one-half days' labor.

Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Daily News* tells the following story of the way in which the Turkish-Servian war is carried on: The village of Novo Selo, in Bulgaria, was attacked by Bashi Bazouks and Circassians. More than four hundred women and children took to flight, and, worn out with fatigue, huddled themselves together in the open fields near Kalofer. They sent to the head men of the latter village for food. After some negotiations to obtain the permission of the neighboring Mussulmans, they received permission to take refuge in the convent of the Holy Trinity. During the negotiations a band of two hundred men burst in upon the poor wretches, took from them everything of value which the Circassian troops had left them, and carried off forty of the young women.

These men returning to their village with their captives were met by the women, who objected to receive any gisours. They were thereupon driven to a neighboring farm, and, after a scene which the *Courrier* describes but an English paper dare not, they were shut up in a straw loft and burned. Other particulars are given by the *Courrier*, but these are enough.

Great numbers of Bulgarian children have been captured by the Circassians, and have been sold or are now on sale as slaves. So large is the stock on hand that I am informed from a good source that young girls may be bought for three or four liras each at Philippopolis. I have seen an official report from a consular agent in the district, who has apparently no sympathy whatever with the insurgents, in which the estimates of those killed—non-combatants, that is —is fixed at 12,000—including men, women and children. He adds that the country is full of armed marauders, who compel all the wealthy Christians to pay heavy penalties under the threat of being denounced as insurgents.

The men and women are afraid to go to the fields, and the harvest is thus being lost. The great game, says another official's account, which is being played, is to arrest every one who is in decent circumstances. Upward of 2,000 have in his neighborhood been arrested, and the explanation he gives of the arrest is that the officials of every kind are wringing every piaster of their property from them under pretense of not charging them with being concerned in the insurrection.

Cremation in South Carolina.

Mr. Henry Berry, whose remains were given to the flames in Marion county, South Carolina, was possessed of considerable means, owning about twenty thousand acres of land, and having in bank between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. About fifteen years ago he had occasion to take up the dead bodies of two children, and, seeing their condition, vowed then that when he died his body should be burned instead of buried. He accordingly made his will, dividing his property out among his children, but inserting a proviso that his body after death should be burned, and in case it was not, the whole of his estate to go to a church near by, the one at which he worshiped. Some time ago he took a member of his family into a piece of woods near the house and pointed out to him the exact place where he desired to be burned, and also the trees which he desired cut down and used for the purpose. He died at the age of eighty years, and his body was put in a plain box (as he had directed and the size of which he had given), and hauled in a cart, drawn by a mule, to this place. He had provided that $500 be given to Wm. Hureling, a mulatto, to whom he was much attached, for superintending the burning. Six logs of pitch pine were put on the ground, and on these, forming two tiers, were laid five other logs. Lightwood was piled about on the logs, and at the head, foot and sides of the box containing the body. The whole height of the funeral pyre was ten or twelve feet. Several male members of the old man's family were present, and a number of colored people, but considering the occasion the crowd was small. Torches were applied simultaneously, and with a good deal of agitation, to the four corners of the pyre, and when our informant left the scene, the fat wood was burning and blazing and cracking. The old man had directed that his ashes should mingle with those of the wood, and all be blown away together.

Sitting Bull's Early Life.

Major Robert Nugent, of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry, gives the following sketch of the early history of Sitting Bill. He is a Sioux or Dakota Indian. For several years he lived at Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, and was known as a "Blanket Indian." This is a term of scorn or derision among the Indians, and is applied to Indians who "hang around" the military posts and wear the white man's blanket instead of the Indian's buffalo robe, for you must know that the robe is the Indian's badge of manhood. One day, for what reason is not known, a soldier struck Sitting Bull a blow. That was the blow in whose train has followed a long list of heroic deeds and which has shaped the Indian policy of the United States, and to which the death of Custer and his command may be immediately traced. That blow aroused the spirit of a great soul which until then had lain dormant. He at once flew to the desert, where he organized a band from the disaffected of all tribes and made unrelenting war on the whites; and from that period, about ten years ago, to this, he has been the terror of the country, from the falls of the Missouri to Fort Randall, and from the borders of Montana to Devil's lake. On the seventeenth of May, 1868, Sitting Bull attacked the village of Mussell Shell, one of the tributaries of the upper Missouri. It was at the time encamped with a detachment of troops near the town, and but for the aid I offered he would have taken the place. He renewed his attack on the twenty-fourth and captured nineteen head of cattle, after killing two of my men, who were at the time guarding the herd. I recaptured the herd. All accounts agree that he is a brave man and an enterprising warrior, and recent events indicate that he is possessed of some, at least, of the higher qualities of generalship.

The Length of Days.

At London, England, and at Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has eighteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, Germany, and at Dantzig, Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven hours.

At St. Petersburg, in Russia, and at Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day has nineteen hours and the shortest five hours.

At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one and one-half hours, and the shortest two and one-half hours.

At Wardunys, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21st to July 2d, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half hours.

At New York the longest day, June 20, has fourteen hours and fifty-six minutes; at Montreal, fifteen and one-quarter hours.

An Afflicted Community.

The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille* tells of a comforter they have in that section: "Them woodticks is jist pizen," we heard a lady remark in church, as she made a wild grab at the back of her neck. The lady spoke the truth; the ticks are just poison. Everybody is complaining of having been bitten by the "varmints," and they are everywhere. It is not necessary to go into the country to find the ticks; they will find you in town, and the effect of an interview depends upon which part of the body their little matinee is held. When you see a man carrying his head sideways the tick has been prospecting on the cords of his neck; when he limps it has been running a tunnel through the calf of his leg; when he tries to get hold of the back part of his waistband by reaching over his shoulder, it has been performing the "moxa" operation on his spinal column.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Towers and the Anchorages Complete, and the Cables Ready.

The towers and anchorages of the East River bridge are now completed. The plan of operations for the construction of the bridge, as given by the engineer, is as follows: A steel rope, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, will be temporarily fastened to the New York anchorage, thence conveyed over the top of the tower, and the coil conveyed to Brooklyn by means of a scow. The rope will then be passed over the Brooklyn tower and to the anchorage, but will be left slack and under water until late at night or early in the morning, when few vessels are passing, when it will be pulled taut. This steel rope will be also temporarily secured to the Brooklyn anchorage, and the coil borne back to New York by the scow and the ends connected, thus forming an endless rope, working on pullies at each anchorage and on each tower, and worked by machinery on the Brooklyn side. By means of this endless rope other similar ones will be put up, as required for the further construction of the bridge. First, two steel wire ropes, two and five-eighth inches in diameter, will be carried across and made secure to temporary fastenings at each anchorage. These will be three and one-half feet apart, and placed a little to the south of the middle of the tower, running over the top. They will be used for the construction of a temporary bridge for the use of the workmen. Oak plank, an inch and a half in thickness, will be laid upon the ropes with spaces of about half an inch, both for the purposes of economizing material and to lessen the effect of the wind upon it. They will be fastened by strips running lengthwise across the ends, which will be bolted to the ropes by U shaped clamps.

The bridge will be completed by stretching small ropes on each side about three feet above the flooring, and secured to it every ten feet. It will be rendered firm by guys.

Three other steel ropes of the same magnitude as those used in the construction of the foot bridges will be stretched across the river over the tops of the towers—one twenty-seven feet south of the foot bridge at the edge of the piers, one over the north edge, and one midway between the north rope and the foot bridge, with a space between the north and south ropes of eighty-one feet. The object of these last mentioned ropes is to support small cross bridges, technically called "cradles," and necessary for the construction of the other portions of the bridge.

There will be five of these cradles, one in each land span between each tower and its anchorage, and three at equal distances in the river span. They will project ten feet beyond the outside cable, and will support pullies for the endless ropes. The whole temporary structure will be two hundred feet above high water at its center and lowest point. After this work is completed the construction of the bridge proper will be proceeded with, and the first step will be the stretching of the main cables, which will be put up at the same elevation as the temporary bridge and lowered. These cables will be composed of nineteen strands, each strand being made up of three hundred and thirty wires, No. 7 gauge—that is, a little more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The material used will be the best quality of steel wire. The ropes of the temporary bridge will not be taken down, but finally incorporated into the superstructure of the bridge. The workmen to be employed on this dizzy platform are for the most part men who were originally sailors, and no loss of life is anticipated if each will but take proper precaution.

A False Self-Accusation.

On May 31, Charles Heyne, aged seven, died in New York city after nearly a month's sickness of scarlet fever. The attending physicians saw nothing remarkable in the case, and unhesitatingly gave their certificates that he died of nephritis, the result of scarlet fever. Seventeen days afterward Augusta Kasten, a servant in the Heyne family, accused herself of poisoning the boy. She signed a circumstantial statement, declaring that she had given the child acid in milk to drink. She was committed to the Tombs, and the coroner made a post-mortem examination of the body of the boy, eighteen days after his death, and found barely enough of corroboration of the girl's story to warrant further investigation. An inquest was held. Augusta Kasten was present under guard. Her rather pretty face was bruised on both sides by striking her head against the floor and wall of her cell while in a fit. She is epileptic, and had fits. Her eyes had the filmy, uncertain expression characteristic of that disease. Eliza Heyne, mother of Charles Heyne, testified that Augusta Kasten confessed to her that she had poisoned the boy several days after his death. A physician testified that he attended Charley Heyne, who was suffering from scarlet fever and its sequelæ. That the cause of death was "scarlet fever and nephritis," and had seen no reason since to change his opinion. The physician who analyzed the stomach and contents testified that no acid was found. The jury decided that death had resulted from natural causes, thus acquitting Augusta Kasten of her strange self-indictment.

The physicians and others who heard the testimony were convinced that Augusta had told her story while laboring under insanity. The only dissenting voice to this verdict was that of Mrs. Heyne, who, as the girl was leaving the coroner's office, declaimed with dramatic fervor that, though the jury acquitted, the mother would not, but would bide her time to wreak a terrible vengeance on the murderer of her boy.

To Restore Drowning Persons.

1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.

2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.

3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.

6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under the shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands, or with dry cloths, constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

A Sad Story.

A letter received from Fort Lincoln says that the sorrow and suffering caused among the widows and orphans at that post by the death of officers and soldiers under Custer are indescribable. Twenty-four helpless women and twice that number of children have by the Sioux massacre been left in poverty, and know not which way to look for relief. They will be compelled now to quit the fort, and are all in a dependent condition. Their wants have not even been recognized by Congress, and the small pension which may eventually be granted will require months to determine. Such relief as can be given at Fort Lincoln has been generously bestowed, but the later days are not so full of promise.

MODERN CRUEL WARFARE.

The Horrors of the Egyptian Abyssinia Campaign--From 100,000 to 200,000 Men Either Killed or Wounded.

From a private letter from an officer of the khedive's army in Egypt we take the following: The result of the fighting in Abyssinia between the Egyptian troops and King John's army, the government at first, it appears, feared to know—certainly feared to publish the truth, and not without good reason. Perhaps it was a continuation of her traditional Oriental policy which has worn a rut out of which she can't lift herself, but must sooner or later be jolted. A part of the Egyptian forces met King John's army and gave battle, the fighting continuing three days. At the end of this time King John had lost nearly half his army in killed, wounded and missing; the killed, wounded and missing of Egyptians totaling about the same as the killed and wounded of the opposing forces, which was variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 fighting men. More than this, the day after the last day's fight, King John's army fell back one march and sent in a flag of truce asking for an armistice. He said he had lost a great many of his people in battle, as he supposed we had also; that he did not wish to see any more blood shed; that he was a friend of the khedive, and wished to live in peace with him. He thought terms of peace could be agreed on if the armistice should be granted. It was granted and fighting ceased. The greater part of the troops have returned, and peace practically has been restored, though some of the details in winding up may not yet have been concluded.

As it was publicly known and proclaimed to the Abyssinians that their territory was not coveted by Egypt; that the war was made only against King John and his followers, by the powers of whom it had been inaugurated, it is incomprehensible why the general facts—the results of the campaign—could not have been published, and confidence and respect, if not credit, sustained. To an American it is only necessary to say that the American staff officers connected with the expedition did their duty characteristically. Three were wounded, one of whom was captured, though afterward released, after some suffering from ill treatment.

You may form some idea of his suffering, the horrors of his dreams night and day, when I tell you that he was severely wounded in the leg, then captured, stripped to the skin, arms tied behind his back until the pains from the swelling became excruciating; made to walk thus for days without meat or drink, in the unobscured sun of Abyssinia, with the full conviction that if he did not keep up with the horsemen he would be murdered. He was made to sleep without cover (naked) in the mountains, where the nights are so cold that two woolen blankets in addition to the ordinary night clothing are but comfortable. Then, several days after capture, to see in all directions prisoners and friends forced by the pricks of spears to flee for their lives, and then barbarously shot down, with the fear every moment that his turn would come next; yes, in the midst of the frightful massacre, to be seized by three or four Abyssinians and hurried to a neighboring hill where the foul deed could be more privately accomplished—more in harmony with the usages of the people; and in ascending to be halted at a large rock behind which he thought to say adieu to the earth, and on which two of his guardsmen and executioners sharpened their semi-circular shaped sabers, whose grating suggested thoughts of such horrible mangling by their scimeters, dull and awkwardly wielded, as to find pleasurable emotions at the sight of an Abyssinian with a gun near by, whom he begged to shoot him. Every large rock they came to was the same thing repeated, until they got near the summit, when a horseman, it is supposed from King John, ordered their return, and our friend's escape from a barbarous death.

For two weeks he was guarded by boys, whom he was obliged to follow, and who delighted in torturing him by threatening motions of mutilation and death.

Of the headquarters staff three were killed and eight wounded. Among the wounded are Col. Dye, Major Johnson, M. D., and Major Wilson, M. D. Dr. Johnson has recovered; the other two will in time. Let me assure you that if the expedition did not meet the expectations of those persons who thought the subjugation of Abyssinia was intended, it was not the fault of Americans.

Bonnets, Hats, and Veils.

For the first and deepest mourning, bonnets made of doubled English crape are worn both winter and summer. For those who prefer the plainest styles they are without folds around the crown or even a binding on the edges. Their only trimming consists of the crape veil, which is draped upon it and worn hanging behind almost to the bottom of the dress. This veil is from a yard and a fourth to a yard and a half long, and has a hem a quarter of a yard deep on the lower edge, while on the upper edge is merely a rolled hem. It is arranged in a quadruple box-plait, beginning two inches below the upper edge. This plait is over two inches broad, with four small plaits on each side. This takes up the whole breadth of the veil, and is sewed to the top of the bonnet just back of the front, leaving a two-inch plaiting standing erect on the brim. The plait is then continued over the crown, and is caught to its lower edge, from whence the veil hangs straight. For face trimming there is a knotted band of crape, or else some plaitings. A tulle or Brussels veil is then worn over the face. When ladies prefer the crape veil over the face, it is made very long, widely hemmed on the lower edge, and tied on with a string passed through a hem in the top. It is then drawn plainly over the face and fastened behind the crown by an onyx pin. Crape bonnets not trimmed by the veil have folds around the crown, tied in a large loose knot high on the left side. The widow's cap is now the merest line of a white crimped tarlatan ruche worn just above the forehead; the white bow is no longer worn at the throat. Square veils of crape are worn off the face and doubled backward on the bonnet, fastened there by long onyx brooches on each ride.

Black chip bonnets are more worn every season, as they are lighter than crape. They are simply flannel with crape for first mourning. For lighter mourning they have folded scarfs and soft puffs of lusterless gros grain, or else of basket-woven silk. With the latter there is a binding of galloon on the edge of the chip bonnet.

Poverty's Offering.

To be poor in a great city is to have nothing, to be nobody, to be ever struggling and planning for bread alone. This fact might have entered the mind of a lad who one day, walking by a cottage tenanted by poverty and despair, tossed his painted rubber ball to a little ragged girl sitting on the doorstep. It was a prize more valuable than the child would have dared to have asked for, and as she played with it there was more sunshine in her heart than ever before. Wealth and poverty may be found with only a fence between. The next house to the cottage is almost a palace, and one day a curly-haired boy climbed upon the fence, saw the ball in the hands of the ragged girl, and wept because he had none, though he might have had a hundred for the asking. He did not climb up again, but a week later the knot of white and black on the door told that he was dead. The ragged girl heard his name spoken, and, while weeping relatives and grieving friends were moving softly about, she ascended the steps, stood in the open door and handing out the ball, softly whispered:

"Please, ma'am, but your little boy cried for my ball, and I didn't give it up, and now he's dead, and if you'll put it into his cofin I'll play with a ball of mud and never be so stingy again!"

Poverty is sometimes wickedness and degradation, but a nobler action or a greater offering could not be made. The millionaire who had offered half his wealth would not have offered what poverty's daughter did.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Second Baptist church, at Newburgh, N. Y., was burned by an incendiary—being the fourth attempt. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $3,500.....The Illinois Democracy nominated Lewis Stewart for governor and adopted resolutions strongly indorsing Tilden and Hendricks.....A colored man in jail at Red Hill, S. C., for outraging a little white girl, was taken out by a masked mob and hanged..... During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 22,572 Chinese immigrants arrived in this country —an increase of 6,135 over the previous year. .....Eight mercantile establishments at Jamestown, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, involving heavy losses.....In the free-to-all race for $4,000, at Cleveland, Smuggler won the first place, with Goldsmith Maid second, Lucille third and Judge Fullerton fourth. Time 2.15¾, 2.17½, 2.16¾, 2.19¾, 2.17½.....Jeremiah Fairbanks, cashier of the State national bank of Elizabeth, N. J., is a defaulter in the amount of $30,000 and over..... Merciless won the Alabama stakes for three-year-old fillies at the Saratoga races, making the mile ar one-eighth in 2.00¾..... The ports of Do mey, Africa, are now blockaded by British men-of-war.

The factory of P. H. Dederick & Co., hay press manufacturers, at Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.....Two boatmen named Simon Granthamel and John Messer were found dead at the Uhler limekilns, near Easton, Pa. It is supposed that they were suffocated by inhaling sulphur gas from the kilns.....Coal has been advanced by the combined producers..... Cheyenne Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report that the main body of Indians are in front of Gen. Crook's camp, and Gen. Sheridan sent a scout to warn him of the fact..... A Vienna paper states that a change in the ruler of Turkey is an accomplished fact. Abdul Hamid Effendi, a younger brother of Murad Effendi, is regent of the empire..... Cuban insurgents made a raid on the town of Santa Clara, and had appropriated the contents of several provision stores before they were driven off by the Spanish guard. Several were killed on each side..... Ex-Queen Isabella has gone to Spain for the purpose, it is rumored, of arranging the nuptials of King Alfonso and a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

Tom Ochiltree won the Saratoga cup—the course being two and one-half miles—in 4.06½; Zoo Zoo, Freebooter, and Piccolo the other Saratoga races..... Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, defeated the Turks and captured Osman Pasha.....The Idler won the ocean yacht race to Brenton's reef and back, the Wanderer being second, and Tidal Wave third, while the America and Countess of Dufferin were practically thrown out of the race by mishaps to their rigging..... Soderhamm, a Swedish town on the gulf of Bothnia, was almost totally destroyed by fire, and great distress prevails among the inhabitants.....More than five thousand persons were drowned and great damage was done to property in the neighborhood of Foochow, China, by an inundation.....Cuban insurgents overturned and sacked a freight train near Lasbocas, procuring quantities of clothing. The train guard, consisting of an officer and seven men, were killed by the upsetting of a car in which they were seated.....Mowrey Lapham's mill, at Middlebury, Mass., was utterly destroyed by fire, with an adjacent boarding house and barn. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $90,000.... A counterfeit of the new silver dime has a tinlike hue and sharp jingle..... A prize fight occurred in Toronto, Canada, between Steve Taylor, of Jersey City, and Charles McDonald, of Canada. Taylor was declared the victor after a short but fierce encounter.

President Grant has sent a message to the House announcing his views on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which he signs under protest, as he considers the amounts set apart for the various objects as wholly inadquate. .....A judge at Salt Lake City has given a decision reducing the alimony claimed by Brigham Young's wife, from $500 to $100 per month, and provides that in default of such payment, execution shall be levied against Brigham's property..... Raphael Williams, a colored man, brutally outraged a white woman named Davis, at Camden Point, Mo., and was arrested the next day and lodged in jail at Platte City. That night one hundred and twenty armed men took him from the jailer and hung him. The woman lies at the point of death.... The bishop of Meath, Ireland, Samuel Butche D D., committed suicide with a razor, while i ns from sickness..... t. Armstrong, brig Echo, on his arri l in New York reported that in latitude ty-th e degrees and thirty minutes, he saw a scho er, apparently coal-laden, go down bow firs t, carrying all hands with her..... Secretary Morrill states that there is a cash balance of $17,378,202.15 in excess of all obligations.

The declared Mr. Belknap not guilty by a vote of thirty-five to twenty-five. The vote standing as follows: Voting guilty—Senators Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Penn), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Denis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—thirty-five. Voting not guilty—Senators Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Co over, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—twenty-five. Most of the senators declared their conviction that the Senate had no right to impeach a man after his resignation as a United States officer had been accepted. Senator Jones, of Florida, refused to vote. Senators Wright and Patterson were the only ones who voted not guilty because they thought the case of bribery had not been made out against the defendant.

While Barnum's circus was proceeding through Halifax, the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia locked the doors and went to see the procession. While they were absent, a stranger, under some pretense, gained admission to the basement from a servant, and making his way to the counting room carried off $17,500. About the same time the office of the provincial treasurer was forcibly entered (the clerks having deserted it) and $1,000 and some valuable papers were stolen..... A flat-boat containing sixteen persons of a party of excursionists near Hinsdale, Mich., suddenly sunk, and G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, May Cunningham and her sister Libbie, Alice Hayes, May Keely and Randall Blackman were drowned. All were from Cold Water.....A hotel, store and several dwellings were destroyed by fire in the village of Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y.....A tornado passed over Rhomere township, Cass county, Mo., destroying several residences and other buildings, and seriously injuring the growing crops. Two persons were killed..... The English House of Commons has refused to pass a bill giving amnesty to Fenian prisoners.....During July the public debt was reduced $1,138,033.

The Greenback national council has offered to Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, the candidacy for Vice-President on the greenback ticket, headed by Peter Cooper.....Godlove S. Orth has withdrawn his name as a Republican candidate for the gubernatorial honors of Indiana, in consequence of dissension in the party..... While waltzing on an excursion boat on the Hudson, a couple fell overboard, and Mrs. Thomas Platner (colored) was drowned. Her partner was rescued..... Chris. Porter, a colored man, at Spring Hill, Hempstead Co., Ark., outraged a white girl. The next day Porter was arrested, and when near Hope was met by a crowd of men who took and hanged him to a tree.....The Ghilan tribe in Morocco, Africa, having refused to furnish their quota of troops, the emperor devastated their country and sold the women and children into slavery.....The Indians have been burning and running off government stores on the way to Fort Fetterman, and much trouble on the roads in that vicinity is anticipated..... Lulu trotted against time in Buffalo, making 2.18¾, 2.16¾ and 2.17½.....The coroner's jury in the Hamburg (S. C.) case found seven persons guilty of murder.

A citizen of Hagerstown, Md., has been arrested for cruelly punishing his son, chaining him to a team in the stable, whipping him, and leaving him chained. In court he gave as his reason that the boy had contracted the habit of reading dime novels, and he was determined to break him of it.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. A. Elizabeth Custer, wife of the Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, and to Maria Custer and Emanuel H. Custer, mother and father of the deceased. Placed on the calendar. The amendments reduce the pension to the widow of General Custer from $50 to $30 per month, and also strikes out the name of Custer's father, so as to grant pensions to the widow and mother only.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of the joint select committee to inquire into Chinese immigration. Passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to another conference.

After discussion the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to another conference was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The amendments of the House to the *il* providing for the completion of the Washington monument were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the Senate agreeing to the amendments made in committee of the whole.

The first two amendments, increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, N. Y., from $75,000 to $100,000, and the appropriation for removing obstructions in the East river and Hell Gate, N. Y., from $200,000 to $350,000, were agreed to.

Mr. Christiancy (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to recommit the bill to the committee on appropriations, and said he was satisfied that the bill, as a whole, appropriated so much money, and would not receive public approbation.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the motion to recommit so as to instruct the committee to report the bill so amended as to reduce the aggregate of the appropriations to $5,000,000. The amendment was accepted, and the motion of Mr. Christiancy agreed to without a division.

The House resolution to prohibit the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was taken up, and Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, said the man who would sell ammunition to the Indians in the present state of Indian affairs was no better than a murderer, and authority should be given to hang such persons to the nearest telegraph pole, or shoot him immediately by drumhead court martial. The resolution was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting the copy of a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan recommending an increase in the companies of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh regiments of cavalry to one hundred men each, as was done in the case of companies serving on the Rio Grande, and recommending an appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of such increase. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill to authorize the increase and making the necessary appropriations therefor.

Mr. Logan submitted an amendment making the appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of increasing the companies as recommended, and dividing it into various items for recruiting, clothing, transportation, horses, etc. Agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $5,000,000, the exact amount to which the committee was instructed to reduce it.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and, in explanation thereof, said that the bill as agreed upon in conference appropriated $64,075 less than the bill of last year. As the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives it appropriated $259,231, to which amount the Senate added $19,619. The conference committee had reduced the bill to the extent of $18,776. The report was agreed to.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the tribes of Indians affected by it shall file their assent thereto with the secretary of the interior. Agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Striking out the House bill appropriations of $18,000 for the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y.; $6,000 for the harbor at Olcott, $5,000 for the harbor at Pultneyville, and $5,000 for the harbor at Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.; $10,000 for the harbor of Detroit, Mich.; and $10,000 for the harbor at White River, Mich.; increasing the amount for the harbor of Buffalo from $75,000 to $85,000, and the amount for removing obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor, from $200,000 to $200,000; reducing the amount for the harbor of Toledo, Ohio, from $75,000 to $60,000; for the harbor at Sandusky City from $30,000 to $25,000, and for the breakwater at Cleveland from $75,000 to $50,000.

HOUSE.

The committee on appropriations reported back the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the continuation of the construction of the Washington monument. Passed, with amendments one of which increases the amount to to $200,000.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference on the Military Academy bill, submitted the report of the committee. He said that the original estimate had been $437,470, and the appropriation of last year had been $304,740. The appropriation committee had this year recommended $231,241. The bill as passed by the House appropriated $259,231; by the Senate, $308,841. As it came from the conference committee, it appropriated $209,065. The report was then adopted.

Mr. Hill (Dem.), of Georgia, called up a bill passed by both Houses extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, in order to have it amended so as to exclude the possibility of its being construed to affect the national cemeteries. The bill was so amended and was passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on approp